

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:435
ANSWERED ON:23.07.2003
UTILISATION OF FUNDS UNDER VARIOUS HEALTH SCHEMES
JASWANT SINGH YADAV

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilised for implementation of various schemes in States/UTs for combating the diseases such as AIDS, Polio, Hepatitis-B, Cancer and TB etc., during the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the extent to which success has been achieved in controlling the said diseases?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA)

(a): Statement showing details of funds allocated and utilised for implementation of major health programmes for combating the diseases such as Malaria, Leprosy, TB, AIDS, Blindness, Cancer, Pulse Polio and Hepatitis-B is annexed.

(b): The implementation of disease control programmes in all States has brought about a general improvement in various health indicators in the country. Details of the progress made under the major health programmes are given below.

National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP):

The number of cases of malaria which was in its peak in 1976 - 6.47 million cases (after reaching an all time low of 0.1 million cases by 1965) has shown a sharp decline and is presently hovering in the vicinity of 2 million cases per annum.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):

So far the NLEP has made impressive progress and the prevalence rate of leprosy which was 57.3 in 1981 has come down to 4.2 per 10,000 population as on March, 2002 and elimination status has been achieved in 12 States so far, with further 4 States very close to achieving the same.

National TB Control Programme (NTBCP):

Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) is widely known as DOTS, which is a WHO recommended strategy and is being implemented in the country since 1997 in a phased manner. About 700 million population has already been covered under the revised strategy. Treatment success rate have tripled from 25% to 84% as compared to the previous programme. TB death rate among new smear positive has been cut seven fold and is now less than 5%.

National AIDS Control Programme (NACP):

In view of the complexity of HIV infection, non-random distribution and occurrence of behaviour influencing HIV transmission, it is difficult to make exact estimates of HIV prevalence. The working estimate of magnitude of HIV infection reveal that these have increased from 3.51 million in 1998 to 3.71 million, 3.86 million and 3.97 million during 1999, 2000 and 2001 respectively showing that the rate of increase is rather moderate.

National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP):

Cancer has become a major public health problem due to increase in life expectancy and changing life style. There are about 15-20 lakh cases of cancer in the country at a given point of time and approximately 7 lakh new cases come up every year. It was in this context that the National Cancer Control Programme started in 1975, was revised in 1984-85 to strengthen it with the objectives of primary prevention, early detection and diagnosis of common Cancer.

Pulse Polio:

Due to successful execution of the polio eradication activities, the number of confirmed polio cases declined from 1934 in 1998 to 268 in 2001. However, the polio eradication efforts suffered a major setback during 2002 due to a large scale outbreak in Uttar Pradesh and spill over of the transmission into other neighbouring states, and hence the number of polio cases increased to 1600 in 2002.

Hepatitis-B:

A pilot project for introduction of Hepatitis B vaccine in the Universal Immunization Programme has been introduced in 2002-03. In the first phase (2002-03), slum areas of 15 metropolitan cities have been taken up. In the second phase (2003-04), this project will be implemented in 32 districts of various States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT SHOWING ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FOR MAJOR HEALTH PROGRAMMES DURING NINT TENTH PLAN

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No. Programmes Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Tenth Plan (2002-2007)

Outlay Expend. Outlay Expnd. (2002-03)
(1997/98-01/02) (1997/98-01/02) (2002-07)

1. NAMP 1030 890.77 1370 224.00

2. NLEP 301 384.20 255 75.00

3. NTCP 450 400.10 680 97.00

4. NPCB 448 450.66 445 86.00

5. N AIDS CP 760 755.51 1270 242.00

6. N Cancer CP 190 198.14 285 61.00

7 Pulse Polio @ 429.33 1450 \$

8. Hepatitis-B # - 325 \$

@ Although no separate funds were earmarked for Polio during Ninth Plan, Rs. 502.00 crore were the releases made to various States during this period.

A Pilot project for introduction of Hepatitis B vaccine in the Universal immunization Programme (UIP) has been introduced in the first phase (2002-03).

\$ Expenditure report is awaited from various States.